THE GALILEE TEE-TO-TUM OPENED.

IT IS MODELLED AFTER TOYNEEE HALL-MANY PEOPLE PRESENT.

The Galilee Tee-To-Tum Workingmen's Club, at Nos. to 346 East Twenty-sixth-st., was formally opened yesterday, although it has been successfully carrying on its work for two months. The organizaion is the result of the labors of the Rev. Dr. Henry Y. Satterlee, rector of Calvary Protestant Episcopal Church, whose work has received the energetic support of his parishioners. Seven years ago a mission house rted in the neighborhood, and it encountered many difficulties through the conduct of the classes whom it was designed to benefit. Dr. Satterlee conceived the idea of establishing a club upon a basis that would appeal to the manhood of its individual members. He took for his model Toynbee in London. The property on which clubhouse stands was purchased by mbers of Calvary parish co-operating with Dr.

Staterice in his experiment.

The club pays to the owners a nominal rental. Committee is elected from the list of hers, while Dr. Satterlee looks after the financial conduct of the organization, and generally exercises sternal authority over it. The constitution res that it shall be non-political and non-sectarian that no liquors or gambling shall be allowed on premises. The entrance fee is one dellar and es ten cents a week, payable in advance. whose dues are unpaid is entitled to use In short, the by-laws are in their restrictions and exactions to those of clubs of the highest class, the purpose being to develop whatever is good and honorable and refined in the Indiriduals. A source of revenue exists in the lodging comfortable and clean rooms at the club by the pay cents. In the coffee-house operated in connection with the club, but under a separate organization, a od meal is supplied for the same pri There are also billiard rooms, a bowling-alley, circulating library, a reading-room, a gymnasium and oms for the playing of innocent games. A boys learn a trade. The plan is practically part of a crusade against the liquor-shop. The prime object of the club is to attract workingmen and give them a comfortable place in which to spend their evenings.

Yesterday afternoon a reception was given by the mated that nearly three thou-and men and women visited and inspected the institution. In the evening the house was formally opened. The exercises wer held in the auditorium, whose stage is fitted up for public entertainments such as lectures and dramatic and musical performances. Samuel D. Babcock pre-sided. Others who sat on the platform with him were the Rev. Dr. Satterlee, General Alexander S. Webb, ex-Mayor Abram S. Hewitt, General W. H. Chandler, General Parish, agent and superin tendent of the Lodging House, and Robert Graham.

After an introductory address by Mr. Babcock Webb spoke of the "Coffee Houses of Lonion" and of their great influence among the people of the most densely settled districts of that metrop-Following General Webb, Mr. Graham spoke of Referring to the independent char acter of the club, he said: "The member, after he pays his \$1 initiation fee and 10 cents a week. enters and leaves here an independent man. Although this is a non-political organization, the work lagmen in fact have a larger interest in the good government of the city than the rich men. The people whom dishonest government strikes beavily are the laboring men and their families." Mr. Graham commended the non-sectarian features of the organization and predicted that the institution would prove a foundation for an expansive, noble Ex-Mayor Hewitt was warmly applauded when h

arose to speak. His subject was "Co-operation," but he alinded more particularly to the possibilities of co-operation between the poor and the rich through when Mayor that such an institution might som day stand on every block south of Fourteenth-st Echoing the words of a previous speaker, he proconneed it a "church saloon of the right kind Speaking of the bad government of the city, Mr Speaking of the bad government of the city, Mr. Hewitt said that the grievances complained of were much worse for the poor than for the rich.

"We have never begun to do our duty or to spend the money we ought to spend," said the ex-Mayor, "and when we do spend the money, we ought to spend for the improvement, recreation and comfort of the people of this city. There will not be so many rich men or so many poor, but there will be a better average."

An entertainment will be given in the clubhouse on the evening of April 5. The officers of the club are A. M. Hadden, president; W. Satterlee, first vice-president; George P. Coomis, second vice-president; George C. Groves, treasurer, and E. Phrengel, secretary.

FOR WATER-FRONT IMPROVEMENT.

EXPENDITURE OF NEARLY \$10,000,000 APPROVED A plan involving the expenditure of over \$10,000,000 was yesterday approved by the Board of Dock Commissioners and passed to the Board of Estimate

and Apportionment. It is a scheme for the acquir-ing by the city of property along the water front It was originally proposed in 1880, and was not acted upon by the Dock Commissioners until yesterday. The plan provides for the improvement of the water front along West-st., from West Eleventh-st, to West Twenty-third st. The list of proposed expenditure is as follows: For acquiring rights to 3,500 feet of bulkheads, at \$500 a foot, \$1,750,000; removing crib work at \$1 a custe yard, \$257,250; moving old filling by dredging at 25 cents yard, 8400,000; dredging outside of present crib bulkhead, 900,000 cubic yards of mud at 20 cents a yard, \$180,000; 19 new plers at \$40,000 each \$760,000; two large half plers at \$30,000, \$60, 000; twd small piers in front of West Washington Market, \$8,000, \$16,000; 10 per cent for contingencies including expense of removing buildings, etc., \$842, 862.40; assessed value of property to be acquired according to returns from the Department of Taxes, \$3,336,916; 50 per cent for cost of purchase of property, \$1,668,458. This makes a total of \$9,271, 486.40. To this amount should be added the cost of making 5,300 feet of new bulkhead at \$250, \$1.325,000; paving margin of street at \$75 a lineal foot, \$397,500. This makes a total of \$10,993,986.40.

The original plan for improving the water fro sed in 1871, allows for an expenditure of only \$1,800,400. This plan was only for a bulkhead wall. According to the new plan the revenue which the dity will derive from the improved property is as fol lows: nineteen piers at \$40,000 a year, \$760,000 two half piers at \$2,500 a year, \$5,000; two small piers at \$1,000 each, \$2,000; 4,000 feet of bulkhead at \$10 a foot, \$40,000; total, \$507,000 a year. Chief Engineer Greene estimates that the city will thus receive a revenue from 7 to 8 per cent a year. estimate for expenses of buying property and for dredging seems to be an exceedingly liberal one. The estimate for contingent expenses and for removing old buildings makes in allowance for the money to be obtained by selling the old buildings as old material.

A NEW GLASS COMPANY EXCITES SUSPICION. Chicago, March 23 .- The National Plate Glass Comhay was incorporated at Springfield yesterday. The applial stock of the new company is \$5,000,000, and incorporators are Attorney James L. High, Harry W. Walker and James H. Sturman. The object, as tated in the charter, is to manufacture and deal in Plategiass, etc. Dealers in glass look upon the new corporation with suspicion. Some think it is the beginning of a consolidation of the plategiass interests of the country. A heavy dealer in plateglass said that if it were a company which proposes to control the plateglass output, it was news to film. He said if such were the case he would know some-thing about it, and this was the first intimation he had find that any such deal might be in hand.

RIPPEY MAY PLEAD TEMPORARY INSANITY. San Francisco, March 23.-Wesley C. Rippey, the uld-be assassin of John W. Mackay, to-day hinted hat when his case came to trial the defence would be temporary insapity. He said that he was not in his right mind for some time previous to his attempt apon Mackay's life.

Mr. Mackay passed another good night, and was arther improved to day.

WANDERING ABOUT NAKED WITH SMALLPOX. John Burn, eighteen years old, who has been con-faced in the pest-house in Thompson-ave., Long Island City, suffering with small-pox, escaped last night by lumping from a window, while absolutely maked. The fecond Product Williams nd Precinct Police and Dr. McEwen were search-for him up to a late hour last night.

"HELD UP" IN PRONT OF HIS OWN HOUSE. bury, Conn., March 23 Jeremiah Bernd, a by tobaccenics, was "held up" in front of his in Delay-st., at 10 o'clock last pight, by two

A CLUB FOR WORKINGMEN. | highwaymen, who robbed him of a gold watch and The men were caught later, and proved to be Patrick Carlin, of Norwalk, and Owen Sullivan. of this city. Several similar attempts at robbery have been made lately, and the two prisoners are suspected in the ponce courf this morning they were bound over to the Superior Court in \$2,000 bonds each.

A FATAL FIRE IN CLEVELAND.

FOUR WOMEN AND A CHILD SUFFOCATED.

ONE OF THE VICTIMS A BLIND WOMAN-FIRE-MEN SAVE MANY TENANTS OF AN

APARTMENT-HOUSE. Cleveland, Ohio, March 23.-Shortly after 12 o'clock to-day the large brick apartment house on Prospecttime the building was a mass of flames. There was considerable delay in sending in an alarm. It was fully half an hour before the engines arrived. By house was crowded with tenants, and as they began to swarm forth a scene of the greatest confusion sons had undoubtedly lost their lives, and the exciteparatus had followed the first alarm and the engines and crowd of willing men were seeking for those who had been penned up in the building. A number of women were brought forth, two of them having been taken from sick beds, and the others were suffering from partial suffocation and injuries sustained in their wild efforts to escape. A hasty calculation was made, and it was announced that four women were missing. It smothered to death. Several fainting women were taken to the offices of neighboring physicians, and ambulances bore others away to hospitals.

apartments on the third floor. A heroic effort was made by the firemen to save her, but she was dead wilen found. There were rumors that many of the forty people in the building had perished, but it is now definitely known that but five lost their lives as follows: Mrs. Mary Abbey, widow of the late Judge Abbey; Mrs. P. S. Somers, a blind woman Mrs. Emma Somers, her stepdaughter; Mrs. F. R. Hunt, Mrs. Emma Somers, and her son, aged eighteen daughter of months. Mrs. Hunt, who lives in Brooklyn Village, a suburban town, was visiting her relatives when the fire occurred. The blind woman was ter ribly burned, while others died from suffocation

ing, but died a few minutes after being rescued. The injured are: Dr. Con Von Klein, face and hands burned in rescuing inmates; Mrs. J. II. Mil ler, who gave the alarm and jumped from a second story window, badly bruised; Mrs. F. M. Gifford jumped from an upper window and caught in a blanket, badly bruised.

A BULLET ENDS A HONEYMOON.

THE WIFE OF AN ITALIAN ACCIDENTALLY KILLED BY HER HUSBAND AT TABLE.

In a prettily farnished room on the fourth floor the tenement-house No. 39 Lewis-st. Rita Babarno, a beautiful Italian girl and the bride of a month, last night lay dead with a bullet in her brain, fired by the hand of her young husband, Louis. All the circumstances seem to show that the shoot ing was accidental. However, the husband and his brother, Francesco Babarno, whose revolver was used, have disappeared, and are now hiding from the police.

Babarno, who is a "tinner" employed by Genma & Co., milk-can makers at Greenwich and Beach sts. came to this country about twelve months ago. met and loved Rita Sevennia, who lived with Tier brother Nicholas and his wife at 198 Mott-st. and began life in the Lewis st. house. Lately Mrs.

All through yesterday the family celebrated the bristening, and at 7 o'clock the Babarnos, busband, vife and brother, Michael Scearn, who had noted as godfathr, and Leo sevennia went to Lewis st. to spend the eveninb. Mrs. Babarno began to prepare supper their respective revolvers.

"I wish I had a revolver like yours," said Louis, putting his own pistol in the drawer and taking up that owned by Francesco. Mrs. Babarno at this moment bent over the table a little to the right of her Tusband, pouring spaghetti into five plates. She revolver. There was a report, a shrick and Mrs. Babarno rolled over on the floor dead. The builet had gruck her on the roof of the skull and pierced her brain, had reached the fifth. Babarno was playing with the

UNIVERSITY SETTLEMENT AFFAIRS.

A MEETING TO ENCOURAGE COLLEGE MEN TO JOIN HEARTILY IN ITS WORK.

held a meeting last night in the Neighborhood Guild. No. 26 Delancey st. The chief purpose of the meet ing was to devise means to interest university men in the work which the society has undertaken, and to engage their hearty co-operation. The Council was called to order by Henry Holt, and Dr. Colt. who is in charge of the settlement at No. 26 Delancey st., made his report on the work of the last mouth and the progress of the clubs and classes. He spoke of the need of college men becoming settlers in the settlement, where comfortable quarters are provided. Dr. Colt, who is a graduate of Amherst, was con-nected with Toynbee Hall and like institutions in London, and has come over from England to manage the Neighborhood Guild, which is intended to be similar to the London halls.

The purpose of the society is the education of the masses, but other reforms are intended-public baths, laundries and lavatories, parks, co-operative stores and public kitchens, also a people's palace, with people and billiard rooms, bowling alleys, Cancing hall,

Dr. Colt is enthuslastic in the work, and spoke to a crowded meeting yesterday afternoon at nome of R. W. Gilder, No. 55 Clinton Place, on the alms and needs of the society. Ex-Secretary Charles E. Fairchild presided at the afternoon meet ing. Among the other speakers at last night's meeting were Professor Richard Mayo Smith, of Columbla College, Lester W. Clark and R. R. Bowker Among the graduates present were representatives of Yale, Harvard, Amherst, Lehigh, University of Pennsylvania, Trinity and Columbia. Measures were take to improve the sources of revenue, which consist now of the dues of the members of the society, voluntary contributions and the small fees asked of the bene-

icharies.

Abraham Cahan will deliver a lecture in the hall of the society, No. 2.) Delancey st., on Sunday, March 26, at 8 p. m. His subject will be: "What Philauthropy Can Do." A general discussion will follow.

WHY HE REFORMED.

From The Chicago Journal.

From The Chicago Journal.

A number of men were sitting in the library of a "downtown" club, and among them was old Milt Patterson, formerly of Kentucky. Milt was at his best: the past had come back to mellow the presentan old blue-grass schoolmate had called and was now in the circle.

"Well, well, Aif," said old Milt, "you have given me a most delightful surprise. Boys together away back yonder on the creek. I was back there a few weeks ago, Alf, and the country hasn't changed as much as you'd think. It doesn't change down there as it does up here, you know."

"It has been many a year since I was there," Alf replied. "By the way, we'll take a long toddy in memory and in endearment of that old time."

"I can't take any liquor, Alf."

"You can't? Now, what do you mean, Milt?"

"I mean that I don't drink snything."

"Why, Milt, the last time we were together we had a great time."

"Yes, that's so. It was the time you left Kentucky. I went down to Louisville with you."

"That's the occasion; and now for the sake of old times let's take a toddy."

"I love old times, Alf, but I can't drink. I well remember the morning you came driving by my place. The first good intention of spring was shown that day. I was out in my young orchard alongside the turnpike. I had come out with a light oversont threw it on the new grass in the corner of the fence. Just then my dog Hill came up and lay down on it. "That's right, Hill.' said I, 'stay right there till I come back.' Well, I went over on the turnpike side of the field, and here you came in a buggy. 'You said: 'Milt, you have got to go to town with me.' Now, look here, Milt.', you went on. 'Pm going away and I might never see you any more. Come, get in the bought.'

"Well, I got in—couldn't stand nothing like that, you know—and away we went into Mount Sterling. You put your horse and buggy in a livery stable, and

and I might never see you any more. Come, get in
the buggy?

"Well. I got in—couldn't stand nothing like that,
you know—and away we went into Mount Sterling.
You put your horse and buggy in a livery stable, and
then things began to pop and break loose all over
town. We got on a spree and went to Louisville.
There we met a number of the fellows and spileed
out the spree. I think we were drunk about two
weeks. Finally you went to Cincinnati and I returned hone. I was desperately sick. I lay in bed
the first night after I got home, trying to sleep, but
couldn't. The moonlight came in and reproached
me with its cool purity. I get up and went down
into the yard. I wanted to be near a forgiving
nature and I called Bill. The dog didn't come. I
asked one of the negroes if he had seen Bill and he

answered that no one had seen him since I left. A cold, remorseless shudder crept over me. I hastened to the field where I had left my coat. There was the coat, and on it Elli lay dead. The moonlight fell upon him-he was a mere skeleton. He had stayed until I came, and as I turned away I swore that I'd never drink another drop of liquor, and I won't. I'm mighty glad To see you, Alf, but I can't drink with you."

THE MONTGOMERY'S TRIAL A SUCCESS. ONE RNOT EXCESS OF SPEED INDICATED-IN-

Washington, March 23 (Special).- The Navy Depar the contractor's preliminary trials at sea of the cruiser Montgomery, now nearly completed at the Columbia

of the vessel worked smoothly under such varying conthe revolutions and horsepower of the engines, it that he would not be surprised to learn that Montgomery had made 18 1-2 knots an hour on her vessel is entitled to \$15,000 for every quarter of a knot made in excess of seventeen. It now seems will be ordered by secretary Herbert within a few It is not possible for her to be completed time to participate in the Naval review. Commander Davis will command the Montgomery when she is put in commission. The Detroit, a sister ship of the least two months.

It was learned yesterday that the report of the board of officers before whom Pay Inspector stephenson, of the Navy, recently appeared for promotion, is now President awaiting action. This case has attracted unusual interest in naval circles. Pay In-The first one found him qualified and recommended him for promotion. President Harrison ascertained that the board had falled to look into the cause and results of an investigation into his official conduct while he was general storekeeper at the New-York Navy Yard. The recommendations of the first board were disapproved and another board was convened. This second board also found the candidate qualified for premotion. In the opinion of Secretary Tracy the report of the second board was not in accordance with the facts in the case, and in an exhaustive brief setting forth the points at issue as well as the law proved. President Harrison did not act on the Secretary's recommendation on the second board' Secretary's recommendation on the second locard's report, and President Cleveland is now considering it. Should the President disapprove the last board's findings in the case, a curious question will arise, A naval officer cannot be advanced to the feet higher grade in the usual course until he is recommended for promotion, and such recommendation is approved by the President. If found morally until for promotion by a board, a candidate is dropped from the service under the provision of law. Whether an officer can be so dropped after a board has found him qualified by the disapproval of such a finding by the President is a novel question, and its settlement is anxiously awaited by officers generally.

FOREIGN NAVAL NOTES.

Rear-Admiral Stephenson, the popular equerry of the Prince of Wales, who has just been appointed the command of the British Squadron in the Pacific enjoys a wider circle of American friends than almos any other officer in the British Nav.; He has seen a considerable amount of active service; and, in addition to his distinguished services in the Crimca: War, in the sepoy mutiny, in India, and in China, he was also second in command with Captain Nares's Arctic expedition in 1875.

thorough experiments, adopted a wired quick firing of inch gun, weighing seven tons. It has a capacity for sending an elongated 100-pound shot a distance of four miles so rapidly that there are four shots in the air at once. Forty of these new guns have been ordered and are nearly ready for the several British war ships that have been selected to be armed with them.

The battle-ships of the French Navy are to plied hereafter with a new and improved compass, in vented by one of her bright young officers, Lieutenan Lephay. By the adoption of a combination of lense and mirrors the inventor contrives to throw from the binnacle lamp of his compass a vertical line of light on the interior side of the compass box between the card and the glass. This is, for the time being, fixed line, and bears a known relation with the line of fixed line, and bears a known relation with the line of the ship's keel. It thus marks the course of the vessel. Another combination of lenses and mirrors above the centre of the card throws upon the in-terior side of the compass box a second ray of light, which moves at the same time that the card moves. The navigator sets the course by so moving the rays that, the ship being on her course, both are in one, and all that the helmsman has to do is to keep the two lines in one, it not being necessary for him to even know the course that the vessel is steering.

France, were unusually interesting becau worked by electricity. They may also be worked by hand in case of derangement of the electric apparatus The tests were conducted privately; that is, in the presence of a specially appointed board only, and are said to have been satisfactory, both as regards guns and turrets. The Chillan vessel carries four 9 1-2 and turrets. The Chilian vessel carries four 9 12 Inch rifles, mounted in barbettes and arranged in the shape of a loz-tage one firing ahead, another astern, and one sponsoned out on either side, thus capable of giving a wide range forward and aft. There are also eight Canet 4 3-4 inch quick-firing gans, coupled in close turrets. There are also four on Hotelskis revolving rifles of three different calibres, five other machine gans mounted in the tops, and four fixed torpedo tubes-one forward and one aft, and two on turnitables, for service on either side. The steam trial of the Capitain Prat, which took place in August last, developed a speed of 17.8 knots under natural draft, and 18.3 knots under forced draft.

The Navy authorities of Sweden have as much con fidence in the ideas of the late Captain John Ericsson, the Swedish-American inventor of that type of the war vessel known as "the monitor," as officers of the United States Navy, who had reason to appreciate its value during the Civil War. They to appreciate its value during the Civil War. They recently lannched at Fulnbodo, Sweden, the double turret monitor Thule, a twin-screw vessel with a protective deck, 260 feet in length, 48 feet beam, 16 feet draught, and 3,100 tons displacement. She is calculated to have a speed of 16 knots. Her steel armor varies from 7.34 to 11.1.2 inches in thickness. Her main battery will consist of one 10-inch Elswich breech-loading rifle in each turret and four 6-inch breech-loading rifles. She will have a secondary battery of five rapid-firing cannon and six machine guns.

There is very little disappointment among British Navy officers that the royal yacht Osborne in her recent steam trial outside Portsmouth Harbor showe marked falling off in speed from the time she was new, a generation ago. All war vessels show these differences; in fact, no vessel ever has a test of speed under so favorable conditions as when new She has recently been fitted with a new set of boilers one has recently been fifted with a new set of bollers, but of the original old-fashloned type. With a mean of 3,000 horse-power developed on the last trial she made an average speed of 14.1-4 knots, as against a speed of 16.63 knots, with 3,374 horse-power de-velopment, on her trial twenty years ago.

WHAT APPRECIATIVE FRIENDS SAY.

KIND WORDS ABOUT THE TRIBUNE.

From The Truemansburg (N. Y.) Free Press. From The Truemansburg (N. Y.) Free Press.

There is no doubt about the politics of T Tribune; it is the acknowledged Republican organ the country and is undoubtedly one of the best edit journals in the world. Its columns are always cleand it indulges in no catch penny methods to ke up its circulation. It is standard authority of markets and financial affairs, and its strictly literamatter is from the best writers in newspaper journalism.

A NECESSITY IN ENLIGHTENED HOMES. From The Livonia (N. Y.) Gazette.

Every one knows all about The Tribune—its abil and its reliability. No Republican can afford to without it. It is almost indispensable to the m who desires to keep posted on current events. It pre-eminently the paper of the home, where its fluence is always for good. THE FARMERS LIKE THE WEEKLY.

From The Detroit Commercial Advertiser.

We are glad to welcome The Weekly New-York
Tribune to our exchange list. It is well edited, contains the news of the week, interesting articles for
old and young folks, valuable information for the
busy housewife and the farmer, and a variety of
other reading matter of interest to the general reader.

A GREAT DEBATE ON SILVER. A GREAT DEBATE ON SILVER.

From The Owosso (Mich.) Odd Fellow.

Arrangements have been made for a debate on silver in The New-York Tribune-Mr. Horr, backed by the best Republican authorities, on the one side, against well-known advocates of Free Silver of equal candor and ability on the other-the discussion to continue for several weeks. This promises to be a great discussion and the fribune will thank Ms Republican friends if they will mention the circumstance to Free Silver men among their neighbors. The argument must do much good. It will be valuable to all the people of the country. Mr. Horr is an able man, and his opponents will be as able as the country affords. The writers will be accorded equal space in The Tribune, and their articles should be read with care and their works closely studied.

SELECTIONS FROM THE MAIL. AN ARGUMENT AGAINST SMALL BILLS.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: Will you allow a country subscriber to suggestion on the silver question? It may be very stupid, but it is very simple, and is just this: Place our circulating medium on the same basis as that of the rest of the world. Abolish small bills. Let the Government recall all Treasury notes and silver certificates for less than \$5, sending silver at the Government's expense to agencies in all the principal After a reasonable time bave National banks do the same thing, and so us metallic currency for all sums less than \$5, as I

Extend the postal-order system to all towns of 1,000 inhabitants, and reduce the charges on it fo of days when the country was poor and we had no was a curiosity in a country town, and what silve was a currosity in a country town, and what silver bulk of the silver in circulation was old spanish "quarters," "pistarcens," "ninepenny" and "fourpenny bits." The writer spent a year in Europe once, and soon got over thinking of small paper currency. If France can float 300,000,000 5-france pieces, we ought to carry as many silver dellars and 100,000,000 more halves and quarters. Then call in the masty "nickels" and give us an aluminam 5-cent piece. It would call for stant trouger neckets, but plece. It would call for stout trouser pockets, but we should soon get used to it, and would, I believe, soon bring silver to par, for there is no great proba-bility of more Comstock Lodes at present.

WAITING FOR STANDING ROOM ON AN ELEVATED

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: It has become proverbial that the American public is the most cheerful and uncomplaining under adverse circumstances the world contains. We are suppleasant, the disgraceful conditions incident to a trip on the elevated system during commission We accept them because we believe the management can do no better under present con ditions. If, however, we are made subject to the same abuse when there is no reason for it, I think it is time to protest. Saturday night at Sixty-sixth st. station, Ninth-ave., three women and two men were waiting to take the train to Harlem at 11:23 o'clock. At 11:30 a train came so packed that room on the platform was all that could be had, and hardly that. This train was allowed to pass, as mother was seen close behind; but, alas! it express whizzed by at 11:33, and another train ollowed at 11:38, packed to the gates. At 11:45 followed at 11:38, packed to the gates. At 11:35, after waiting twenty-two minutes, came a train on which we found room Inside the door and one or two straps unoccupied. Now, I call this an outgraceous disregard of the rights of the public in the matter of transportation on this road, and a disposition on the part of the management of stupidity or gross injustice, which shows that it does not care for the comforts and needs of its patrons, and which cannot be excused. Let us have rapid transit, but not of that sort—so let us have another and independent system, and I feel that a larger and wiser policy will prevail. I cite this not as a special case, as I was informed by the brakeman that this is the case every saturday night.

New York, March 20, 1993. New-York, March 20, 1893.

ONE SOLUTION OF THE TRANSIT PROBLEM. To the Editor of The Tribune.

apid transit through the region of Cathedral Height be solved by a combination for this particular is allty, of a tunnel or arcade system with the elevated platean at such depth as may be found best sulted lofty if started from the level at which the line would emerge from Cathedral Heights from the suggested unnel. Property for sultable stations should be bought and the descent by stairs might not be greater than he present climb. It seems to me that in this way beautiful section of the city would be protected beautiful section of the city would be protected in an unsightly encumbrance, while rapid transford where sorely needed. I take it granted that the line will be run by electricity or granted that antiquated methods as now prevaind not by such antiquated methods as now prevaint of the property of the prope

New York, March 21, 1893.

WHERE MORPHINE WAS SUBSTITUTED FOR

QUININE.
To the Editor of The Tribune. sir: In the practice of every physician curious in cidents happen which from their nature are not given wide publicity. About six years ago a young un married lady still living in one of the inland town f this State applied to her physician while suffering directed at bedtime. The symptoms following the that the patient some time previously had been adthe drug she undoubtedly owed her life, Supposing. lowever, that she had never been addicted to the use of this drug; that the physician had given her the capsules himself, just as he had received them from the chemist a custom not unusual in the country), and that the patient had been found dead—it seems to me this paysician might have been in no little danger of being adjudged guilty of her murder on strong circumstantial evidence. Nothing would have availed him but that ununpeachable character he had ever borne. He was saved by a coincidence. It is aufortunate that in human affairs there are cases where the probability of guilt is exceedingly strong, and yet where the possibility of funccence may also exist. The case of Harris is one of them.

Summit, N. J., March 24, 1893. PHYSICIAN,

IN BE THE REVOLUTION SOCIETIES.

Sir: Mr. John Dana Inwood makes a "digest" of he "situation" between the Revolution societies annot the situation be helled down still more! 1. The S. R. want all the offices, absolute control and the right to admit members who are not descended from the men who served in the Revolution The S. R. have nothing to gain and everything to lose"-John Dana Inwood. In a union they would

have had to divide up and probably drop all "col Interals." those who performed actual service in the cause of American independence, and they are willing to unite, divide up the offices, and relimination at least half the control. They have no perpetual office-holders. There is the whole thing in a few words. LINFAL DESCENDANT,

Chleago, March 22, 1893,

THE CAR IS RUN BY ANHYDROUS AMMONIA

o the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: Will you kindly allow me space in your pape to correct a mistake, appearing in this morning's issue The car running across Twenty-eighth-st., which the public have noticed the last few days, is not ar lectric car, as stated in your Issue, but one rul by amydrous ammonia, invention of P. J. McMahon.
It is run every morning for exhibition purposes along those lines, and of which you made some note in a previous issue. It will be run in the forenoon of every day for the next week. HENRY GRAHAM.
New-York, March 23, 1892.

THE TRUE THEORY OF CITY GOVERNMENT.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: As the great object of our public sch estem, so far as boys are concerned, is to trait tem up into good citizens, I offer the following

questions and answers for the consideration of teachers and pupils;

What is the object of municipal government!
Answer—To secure patronage for the "bosses,"
What is the province of the "bosses!" To furnish
"pinms" for the workers,
What is the duty of the workers! To provide
stuations good for voters.
Does the commission of murder disqualify an official
for holding a position of public trust! It does not
in New York.
Does the tractice of peculation! Not in tids city.

for holding a position of public trust? It does not in New York.

Does the practice of peculation? Not in this city.

Does notorious incompetence for the duties to be performed? Quite the contrary.

Is there any crime which so disqualifies? Not working for "the party."

What is the business of a Street Cleaning Commissioner? To show "How not to do it."

Why are New York streets so filthy? Because the dirt is not carried away.

Why, then, are they brushed over every day? To furnish employment for voters.

What is not the dirt carted off? Because carts and horses cannot vote.

What is the bulwark of civilized government? The spoils system.

Is there any danger that it will be overthrown? If the American people desire it.

New York, March 20, 1884.

WAITING FOR AN OLD JOKE TO TURN UP AGAIN. To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: Your article this morning on the whereabout of the "mild winter" theorists solves a mystery. Will you not now try to satisfy the curiosity of your "across the North River" readers by informing them what has become of the "Jersey-mud" jokers. We

in a New-York paper, and are fairly yearning for notice. Where are the "Jersey-mud" jokers? Have they covered themselves with a blush! Are they drowned in the New-York slush? G. S. C. Millburn, N. J., March 16, 1893.

PREEDOM IS NOT LICENSE. To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: Article "Attend to Flynn" voices the true sentiment of the times, "Free Government" due guise, and when any class or number of people openly defy the law and commit acts of lawlessn ish them for such lawlessness, it is time that the f public opinion, should advise all those who are in haver of good giverament to band together and put down lawlessness at once and at whatever cos Do not hesitate if you have a mad dog to kill it you carnot confine It. A country where the law are not enforced is worse than a country without laws, as in the latter people learn to protect them selves.

Brunswick, Ga., March 12, 1853.

THE SECRETARIES OF THE NAVY. To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: Permit me to voice my heartiest and strongest approval of the substance of your editorial remarks in yesterday's Tribune in regard to our Navy and our Secretaries of the Navy. Such sentiments can hardly fall to have a great effect, especially coming through such a channel; and I believe that were such evidently sincere compliments made the subject of more editorial articles, partisanship would lose a great deal of the hiterness that now characterizes it, and a love of country engendered where featly to party now exists.

New-York, March 20, 1893.

PLEASED WITH THE OLD-FASHIONED WINTER

Sir: I was much surprised to see in The Tribune a report that a number of my friends have been absent from the city during the last few months. The reto assert, is that on a Florida key there is a large fashioned winter in New York. It is to be feared the immoderate use of the pocket flask, which is said to have been carried by the gentleman who wrote the account. It is impossible for me to believe the reaccount. It is impossible for me to believe the report. Almost all my acquaintances are persons who
have wished for an old-ashfoned winter, and, fur
from leaving the city, they have been exutting throughout the last few months in the magnifecent weather
we have had. The only discentent has been that
such a winter is the exception, not the rule. May
the Florida yactiter abandon the use of the illusioncreating pocket flask, and may the old fashroned winter
return each year in all its giory. ANTI-KICKER.
New-Yerk, March 16, 1293.

STRAY NOTES HERE AND THERE

few days ago recalls the vigorous campaign of five seized in a day. It was then dangerously plentiful in the markets. Any calf under three weeks of age is called "bob" yeal. In case of a selzure the commission dealers are allowed \$1 for each skin. The flesh is sent to barren Island. It must be said to the credit of the inspectors that they have almost stopped this traffic. The utmost diligence is required, as the sellers and the commission men are in league.

March 28, at daylight, has been appointed as the time for the opening of the flower market in Union square. It is a pity that the flowers are such early risers. If they could wait till the afternoon the attendance would be much larger. Daylight is too early for most New Yorkers to go to market.

Isn't it astonishing how often the customs inspectors and in trunks things that the owners are sure got a there by mistake?

The English are a peculiar people. Trade takes away a man's social standing, but sport doesn't. An away a man's social standing, but sport and sell them impecuations nobleman may breed horses and sell them and still be in the Prince of Wales's set. But let him sell beef or butter and he is ostractzed. He may train horses for a salary and still be a gentleman. He may be a starter and still retain his social standing. But he must not go into trade.

freezery at Washington is not so troublesome or tedious a task as might be imagined. In counting wenty-dollar gold places experience has shown them to be so uniform that only one pile is counted, and to be so uniform that only me piets control to the rest of the money is stacked and measured by this pile, until the last pile is reached, when that also is counted. In this way the counting proceeds rapidly, Gold in smaller denominations is always counted or weighed. Sliver is much more troublesome to count

Mayor Gilroy is credited with being able to "look dean through" a man, so it seems rather strange that he falled to see the filth in the streets of this city on his tour of inspection. No man is so blind as he who will not see, however, so that may account

appointments and disappointments the name of one distinguished citizen of the Empire State of the South are as chaff alongside of the mighty intellectual built and is therefore only used when these become violet of the Hon. Cobe Gayton, of Bartow. This statesman believes in Georgia mules and Georgia children. He says it's just as easy for a man to support six children as one. He asserts that there never was a possion that didn't find a 'simmon tree somewhere, the isn't much on grammar, but manages to get along somehow. He can "figger" a bil, and has been heard to remark: "Grammar may deceive, but figgers don't subjected to complete withdrawal. says It's just as easy for a man to support six cali-drem as one. He asserts that there never was a 'possum that didn't find a 'simmon tree somewhere. He isn't much on graomar, but manages to get along somehow. He can "figger" a bit, and has been heard to remark: "Grammar may deceive, but figgers don't lie." Moreover, he is said to be the ugliest man in Georgia. Is it possible that with all his a complish-ments the Hon. Cabe Guyton is to remain undiscovered by the Administration?

The boat with which the Oxford crew won the great Varsity race of Wednesday must have had a pneuma to tire. With better methods of training and improved vitems of rowing the men of to day have unquestion much credit must not be given where it is not due The vast improvement in boats must not be over noked in considering the time of the race. Neither looked in considering the time of the race. Neither Harvard nor Yale has anything to fear from Oxford or Cambridge, provided a better boat can be made here than that in which the victorious Oxford crew rowed, it was the pneumate tire and not Nancy Hanks that played havoc with Mand S.'s record, Good horses make good fockeys, good suikles make good horses, and good boats make good crews. Hurrah for the blue and crimson!

There is a good example of the "skeleton" con struction of lofty buildings down in William-st. The building is eight stories high. The front wall and me side wall have been finished. The north wall lowever, has only been completed to the fourth stry. As one walks down William st., the building books, as if its wall had fallen out, leaving a great hole

The ordinary restaurant or cafe makes its reputation on a speciality of some kind. Devilled kidneys drew more people to a certain restaurant than could be provided for. English chops made another place amons. Codfish talls kept up the reputation of he St. James's Hotel cafe when W. M. Conner was alive. Corned beef hash was the foundation of the alive. Corned beef hash was the foundation of the well-known restaurant of Nash & Crook, in the old "Times" building. Welsh rarebits made the for-time of a cook in Fourthave. A Broadway hotel is the recognized metropolitan home of the diamond-back terrapin. A dingy hole in the neighborhood of the Boreel Building is patronized by many rich men on account of its porterhouse steaks, which are sold at Delmonico prices. Pates and soups have built up other places in various parts of the city.

great returns would come from a restaurant managed on thoroughly original lines, opened a small place in the Murray Hill quarter, where they furnished an excellent dinner (table d'hote) for \$1, including a excellent dinner (table d'hote) for \$1, including a plat of claret. Custom came slowly till they adopted a device to capture it. On Thursday of each week they advertised to give the same dinner, and in addition thereto a pint of champagne, all for \$1.25, which was about the cost of the wine alone. This lasted for two Thursdays, when they closed the place. After free champagne they could catch nobody with common claret.

The so-called wines given with cheap dinners espine the patronage of many people. A pint is usually the amount served with each order. It the poorest quality of California claret, positively better than syrup and water, and decidedly more injurious. It is bought by the restaurants for twenty cents a gallon, by the barrel. One gallon will fill twelve so called pint bottles, which would make the quantity served with each meal less than two cents! Intelligent people who are forced to dine at the cheap restaurants never drink this stuff, but order a fair quality of claret for about 30 cents a pint.

The stranger in New-York and the dweller in the city who rarely go above Fifty-ninth-st. have little fifth st., the main business thoroughfare of Harlem. With its throngs of well-dressed women out shopping. its crowds of people going to and from one of the busiest elevated stations in town, at Eighth-ave., its cafes, theatres, big stores and office buildings. it looks like the centre of a large and growing city. it looks like the centre of a large and growing city.

There are few livelier or more interesting streets in

New York. Business enterprises of many kinds and

of small and large importance are carried on there,
and they are growing in number rapidly and steadily.

That the street is the centre of a population that indulges freely in some of the luxuries of life is above

by the remarkable number of picture stores, fine confectionery shops and prosperous florists' establish
ments.

On second floor may be found and exhibition of SOLID SILVER-WARE which, in the attention given to beauty of form and appropriateness of ornamentation, is distinctively different from any other stock to be seen in New York. All who are interested in artistic table furnishing-BUYERS OR NON-BUYERS-are invited to inspect it.

THEODORE B. STARR. 206 Fifth Ave.-Madison Square

There's Life in it, Health in it, Joy in it. Saratoga Kissingen Water

MEDICAL AND SANITARY NOTES.

time ago the opinion was expressed by Virchow that all alleged modes of distinguishing the skulls of the sexes are worthless. According, however, to the later researches of Dr. Thiem-Cottbus, described in the Archiv fuer Klin'sche Chirurgie, a craniological catterion of sex is by no means impossible. The ostympanicum, he says, forms part of the posterior wall of the cavity of the inferior maxillary, and also closes arises perpendicularly from the petrous portion of the temporal bone posteriorily, and turns backward. in woman at about half the height of the mastold proc ess, but in man at a less height; in the male bone develops a sharp edge, which divides to form the sheath of the styloid process, but in woman this the sheath of the styloid process, last in woman this sharpened edge does not exist, the hone is rounded into a tubercular form, and the fossa is shallower and Natter. Thus, in the male this "fossa-tympanico-stylo-masteddea" is small, and the posterior wall of the glenoid cavity extends so deep that it is not possible for the condyloid process to slip over it; in the female, it is so much more spacious that this feature along will serve to distinguish the crania of one sex from the other.

VIBRATION AS A REMEDIAL AGENT.-The good results attending the employment of vibration in cases of paralysis agitans have recently been dwelt upon by the investigations made in this line by Vigouroux, Granville and others, M. Charcot remarks having long observed the favorable effect of rallway journey and carriage drives on persons suffering from the all ment in question, and he accordingly subjected some patients to treatment by vibration, pincing them for this purpose in an armchair to which were imparted rapid oscillatory movements by means of a special mechanism set in motion by electricity. Amelioration is generally felt after the fifth or sixth sitting—the palaful phenomena are chiefly influenced, the shaking becomes less, the stiffness seems to disappear, and the patients walk better and sleep quietly and well. De la Tourette, assuming such good results to be due to the brain, constructed a helmet, the sheets of which exactly encased the head of the subject, and which was summounted by a plate having upon it a small motor; insomnia pot due to organic brain discase, migraine and neurosthenia were greatly benefited by this application, and its good effect as a powerful sedative to the nervous system has also been proved.

morphinism. Obersteiner is stated to individualize strictly. Beginning with the average daily dose, he withdraws it as rapidly as the patient can stand but, when the dose has been reduced to a few cents grams, caution is exercised, as even a slight reduction is then badly borne; at this stage warm baths o from five to fifteen minutes' duration, followed i to two hours, at a temperature of 76 to 86 de grees Fahrenhelt, are often of benefit. Alcohol has not been mentioned. All the Pod Dismukes and Dink Bottses and Standhope Polsdam Samses are as chaff alongside of the mighty intellectual bulk and is therefore only used when these become violent,

> CLIMATE AND DISEASE IN JAPAN.-The Euro pean sojourning in Japan is particularly affected through his nervous system and his respiratory organs, as a result of the humidity and the abrupt changes of it appears that the number of movements is augmented, and, the tension of the aqueous vapor being very great, that of the oxygen is diminished with resulting reduction in haematosis, thus opening the door to all maindles through depression of nutrition-from rheuma-tism and diabetes to gout and anaemia, which are everyday diseases in Japan; contrary, in fact, to the general notion, Central Japan possesses a climate ex-ceedingly favorable to the development of ansemis. Further, the climate of Japan, through its fervid heat, depresses the nervous system-hence diminution of physical activity, enfeeblement of the cerebral facul-ties, followed by apathy, somnolence and complete ties, to lower by aparity, sommore and complete prostration of the powers. In order to avoid the per-nicious influence of the climate it is recommended that the foreiner spend the summer at the north, say at Yeso or in the north of Niphon, where the climate is dry and invigorating; otherwise the disadvantages named will too certainly be experienced.

MISTAKES IN ADMINISTERING ETHER.-The fact that ether, like all other stimulants when taken in excessive quantities, acts as a cardiac depressant the only way, Indeed, in which it can affect that organ injuriously-had led to a vigorous article in "The Birmingham (Eng.) Medical Review," in which the statement is emphasized that the most common mis-take made by beginners in the administration of ether is that of forgetting to lessen the proportion of the substance when full anesthesia is established—that is, continuing to make their patients respire an atmosphere as highly charged with its vapors as when phere as highly charged with its vapors as when getting them under its influence. It is a matter of surprise to physicians how very little ether will often suffice to keep a patient well under its influence toward the close of an operation, and this small quantity will always postpone vomiting until the operation is completed. The chief difficulty that may arise in the administration of ether is well known to all practitioners to occur with the respiration; and respiratory murous membrane of some patients is so sensitive that unless the ether be given highly diluted, with extreme regularity, so mach irritative cough is set up, and so much mucus is secreted, that there is risk of asphyxlation—in such cases chloroform should be substituted. The normal state of the pupil of the eye in anesthesia deep enough for surgical purposes is a contracted one, in which it has not lost its reaction to light.

INTRODUCTION OF A NEW DRUG.-Favorable reports are given out from the hospitals of Germany and from private practice as well in the use of the new drug benzanlide, concerning which so much has been said. Its administration has included cases of typhoid, of pneumonia, rheumatism, neuritis, sciatica, malaria choren, etc., a dally dose of four to six grams being well borne, though symptoms of intolerance began to appear after several successive days' use. The drug is given in capsules. In febrile conditions, the action on the temperature is found to be very energetic, and seems greater in proportion to the elevation of tem perature. The action begins from half an hour to an hour after the drug is taken, and the maximum effect is reached after four or five hours, when the temperature begins to rise again, so that in ten or tweive hours it has reached its original level. The respiration is not affected, save that occadonally it is increased in frequency. On the other hand, the pulse becomes slower and softer, and its tausion shows marked diminution. This effect does not seem to be in reportion to the effect on the temperature. marked diminution. Insecrect does not seem be in proportion to the effect on the temperature, disturbance of the digestive organs was observed any of the cases in which the drug was given, regards the therapeutic effects of the drug, the stament is that it seems to be a simple antipyretic, at to have little other influence on the course of cisease.

Buffalo Special of the New-York Central to best night train for Buffalo.